

tical fruit grower. This text contains a detailed discussion of the cause of each disease so far as known so that the grower will not only be able to treat the disease properly but to understand why he is applying the remedy. So far as possible, the work is based on the practical experience of the authors of the book. F. J. S.

---

Technical Publication 8 of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse is a bulletin of 50 pages and 6 plates devoted to a discussion of the black zones formed by wood-destroying fungi. The author, Mr. A. S. Rhoads, does not claim to have fully solved this problem but he gives an interesting review of the literature and adds a number of results from his own investigations. The black zones are due to decomposition products formed in the decay of the wood, which infiltrate the cell walls to a greater or less extent, frequently becoming so abundant as to form numerous brown drops within the cells. The formation of these decomposition products is dependent mainly upon the concurrence of three factors: the presence of dead cells, an optimum supply of moisture, and a supply of oxygen sufficient to promote oxidation.

#### THE RUSTY-SPORED AGARICS

Volume 10, part 3, of *North American Flora*, by William A. Murrill, appeared June 25, 1917. The contents of this part may be indicated, as follows:

Genera	Total North American Species	New Species
<i>Tapinia</i> .....	2	
<i>Paxillus</i> .....	2	
<i>Crepidotus</i> .....	46	7
<i>Tubaria</i> .....	14	4
<i>Galerula</i> .....	33	8
<i>Naucoria</i> .....	65	21
<i>Pluteolus</i> , .....	15	4
<i>Mycena</i> .....	12	2
<i>Phylloporus</i> .....	1	
<i>Gymnopilus</i> .....	85	13
<i>Hebeloma</i> .....	49	17
	324	76

For the accommodation of those preferring currently accepted names, the following new combinations are proposed for species described as new in *Galerula*, *Mycena*, and *Gymnopilus*:

GALERULA PARVULA	= <i>Galera parvula</i>
GALERULA CONIFERARUM	= <i>Galera coniferarum</i>
GALERULA GLABRA	= <i>Galera glabra</i>
GALERULA HEMISPHAERICA	= <i>Galera hemisphaerica</i>
GALERULA LIGNICOLA	= <i>Galera lignicola</i>
GALERULA DISTANTIFOLIA	= <i>Galera distantifolia</i>
GALERULA REFLEXA	= <i>Galera reflexa</i>
GALERULA MEXICANA	= <i>Galera mexicana</i>
MYCENA FLAVA	= <i>Bolbitius flavus</i>
MYCENA BRUNNEIDISCA	= <i>Bolbitius brunneidiscus</i>
GYMNOPILUS ALABAMENSIS	= <i>Flammula alabamensis</i>
GYMNOPILUS FIBRILLOSIPES	= <i>Flammula fibrillosipes</i>
GYMNOPILUS CASTANEUS	= <i>Flammula castanea</i>
GYMNOPILUS SQUAMULOSUS	= <i>Flammula squamulosa</i>
GYMNOPILUS FAGICOLA	= <i>Flammula fagicola</i>
GYMNOPILUS FLAVIDELLUS	= <i>Flammula flavidella</i>
GYMNOPILUS UNICOLOR	= <i>Flammula unicolor</i>
GYMNOPILUS PICEINUS	= <i>Flammula piceina</i>
GYMNOPILUS AROMATICUS	= <i>Flammula aromatica</i>
GYMNOPILUS LUDOVICIANUS	= <i>Flammula ludoviciana</i>
GYMNOPILUS ABRAMSII	= <i>Flammula Abramsii</i>
GYMNOPILUS LONGISPORUS	= <i>Flammula longispora</i>
GYMNOPILUS OREGONENSIS	= <i>Flammula oregonensis</i>

One species of *Hebeloma*, which had to be omitted from this part, is described, as follows:

***Hebeloma cubense* Murrill, sp. nov.**

Pileus fleshy, convex, gregarious, 2 cm. broad; surface floccose with the remains of the veil, not striate, chestnut-brown; lamellae short-decurrent, crowded, broad, cinnamon, eroded on the edges; spores ellipsoid, regular, smooth, melleous under the microscope,  $11-12 \times 7-8 \mu$ ; stipe flexuous, tough, fibrous, cylindric, floccose-fibrillose, pale-brown, solid, whitened below, 4 cm. long, 3-4 mm. thick; veil white, floccose, appendiculate.

Type collected on soil in a garden at Herradura, Cuba, June 15, 1907, *F. S. Earle 560* (herb. N. Y. Bot. Gard.).

W. A. MURRILL.